September 12, 1751. Numb. 37.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the REFLECTOR.

Of FRIENDS *and* ENEMIES.

NO Virtue is more frequently mentioned, and leſs practiſed, than Friendſhip. Every Man imagines he has Friends; yet every Man may here find himſelf deceived. What we generally call Friendſhip is a ſpurious Virtue, that vaniſhes in Time of Trial. Adverſity is the Touchſtone of Friendſhip. King Tarquin declared it owing to his Misfortunes, and Baniſhment, that he ever diſcovered who were his Friends, or Enemies, becauſe he could then no longer oblige them. Such Obſervations have opened the Eyes of others, upon finding themſelves deſerted in Misfortunes by thoſe they eſteemed their faſteſt Friends. Aulus Gellius has preſerved to us an elegant Fable of Æſop, to this Purpoſe.

"A Lark, who had her Neſt in a Corn-Field, going to ſeek Food for her Young, charged them to obſerve carefully what they ſhould ſee or hear in her Abſence; and give her an Account of it at her Return. While ſhe was gone, they over-heard the Owner of the Field order his Son, as the Corn was now ripe, to deſire their Friends to aſſiſt in reaping it the next Day. Upon this the trembling Young ones related to their Mother, and begged her to look out for a Place, where they might be ſafe. The old Lark was not alarmed at the Account, but bid her young Ones have Patience; ſaying, if the Owner truſted to his Friends, that Field would not be reaped To-morrow. The next Day the Lark left them again, with the ſame Charge as before. The Owner of the Field appeared, in Hopes of Reaping, but waited the Arrival of his Friends in vain; then ſaid to his Son, I perceive our Friends are unwilling to come; go therefore to our Relations, and pray them to aſſiſt us in reaping To-morrow. This alſo the frighted young ones related to their Mother, who again bid them be comforted, and ſaid, it is as ſilly to truſt to Relations as Friends; and therefore, depend on it, the Corn will not be reaped To-morrow. The Lark left her Brood the third Time. The Owner came again, and finding no Relations appear, ſaid to his Son, Thou ſeeſt that in Time of Need, a Man has neither Friends nor Relations; therefore, let thee and I take each of us our Sickle, and reap To-morrow by ourſelves. This the young Larks related to their Mother; who then cried, Now it is Time to move off, for the Corn will infallibly be reaped To-morrow. She, therefore, immediately transferred her Brood to a ſafer Place; and the Corn was reaped accordingly."

But tho' we are frequently deceived in our Friendſhip, we ſhould not puſh our Suſpicions too far, and turn Prudence into Miſanthropy, like Timon of Athens, who had no Confidence but in Apemantus, and that but faintly. For as they once dined together, Apemantus happening to ſay it was a ſatiſfactory Meal; Timon replied, "It would have been more ſatiſfactory to me, if you had not partook of it." Another Inſtance of his Hatred to Mankind was this, that having given a general Invitation to the Athenians, he made them the following Speech: "I have a Fig-Tree in my Court-Yard, whereon the People of this Place are accuſtomed to hang themſelves; but being determined to build upon the Spot where it grows, I ſhall be obliged to cut the Tree down: I therefore give this publick Notice, that, if any Man has a Mind to hang himſelf, he may make Uſe of the Opportunity, whilſt the Tree remains fit for his Purpoſe."

This outrageous Malevolence muſt be carefully avoided, and Seneca's Advice be followed, in chuſing a middle Way, betwixt that of making Friendſhip with all we meet, and of ſuſpecting every Mortal. It is as great a Folly to believe no Body, as every Body.

Friendſhip is often confounded with Party; where Men frequently join in Wickedneſs, inſtead of uniting in Virtue. Let a Thing be exactly good, it becomes bad, if carried too far. All the Virtues have their Limits, which ſhould never be paſſed. Genuine Friendſhip conſiſts in the cloſe Union of two or more Perſons, who inwardly love one another; and promote each other's Welfare as their own, in all good and lawful Deſigns only: Otherwiſe the Junction loſes the Name and Nature of Friendſhip, and turns to Combination and Conſpiracy. If one Man obliges himſelf to defend and juſtify all the Actions of another, whether they be good or bad, right or wrong; this is not Virtue or Friendſhip, but Vice and Villany. For there can be no Friendſhip but betwixt good Men. When bad Men unite in the ſame Deſires, Fears, Animoſities, Endeavours, and Ends; this is not Friendſhip, but Combination or Faction. It is a groſs Error, to call this Kind of Junction, Friendſhip; and ariſes from the ſtrange Propenſity of the Vulgar, to confound Virtues and Vices. The common People look upon Friendſhip as an offenſive and defenſive Alliance, on all Occaſions; good, bad and indifferent. When a Drunkard, a Robber, an Adulterer, &c. is accuſed; theſe Vulgar Wretches think it their Duty to defend, or bring of their Friends; and cenſure thoſe who will not endeavour to blanch and conceal ſuch Enormities. But, if this be Friendſhip, the patronizing of Thieves and Robbers is Virtue. According to theſe bad Principles, the famous Cartouche was a Hero, who ſuffered the ſevereſt Penalties, for ſome Years, without betraying his Gang; thinking the Laws of Friendſhip required this obſtinate Behaviour. Yet many among the Vulgar admired and praiſed this ſturdy Reſolution, as a Sign of true Courage and Friendſhip.

Daily Experience ſhews, that few Men diſtinguiſh betwixt Friendſhip and Conſpiracy. Even Philoſophers, and the Learned, have been guilty of this Error. Chilon, one of the ſeven wiſe Greeks, once doubted how to behave as a Judge, in an unjuſt Cauſe of his Friend. On the one Side, he conſidered the Tranſgreſſion of the Laws; and on the other the Tranſgreſſion of Friendſhip; ſo that he took the Medium betwixt the Two; paſſed Sentence upon his guilty Friend, but prevailed upon the Aſſeſſors to acquit him; and fancied he thereby fulfilled the Duty both of a Judge and Friend. Thus the Philoſopher ſacrificed his Character of Honeſty, to a falſe Idea of Friendſhip. For, to judge contrary to Law, or perſuade others to do it, is the ſame Thing, as to the Fact; tho' indeed the latter is the greater Offence, becauſe it adds Cunning to Injuſtice. An honeſt Man will not regard the Perſon of his Friend, when appointed his Judge. Yet many great Men beſides Chilon, have given into this Error; as appears among numerous Inſtances, from the Explanation of Gellius, upon this very Procedure of Chilon: For Gellius thinks, that the Philoſopher here took an excellent middle Way; "ſo as to reſtrain too violent Affection within due Bounds." We likewiſe ſee, that Cicero himſelf was guilty of an Error, in declaring that "a Man ſhould not refuſe to ſuffer a ſmall Diſgrace, in Order to procure a great Advantage to his Friend." *Tenuis vel turpitudo, vel infamia, ſubeunda eſt; ſi ad eo magna Utilitas* [illegible]

"The Friendſhip of Caius Bloſius to Tiberius Gracchus, deſerves the Name of Treachery, rather than Friendſhip. Upon being aſked what he would do for his Friend, he anſwered, "Every Thing." "How, every Thing?" ſays Lælius? "Suppoſe your Friend ſhould bid you fire a Temple?" "That," replied Bloſius, "my Friend would never deſire." "But ſuppoſe he ſhould," rejoined Lælius. "Why then," ſaid Bloſius, "I would do it."

The great Pericles judged more ſenſibly, when being deſired by his Friend to give a falſe Teſtimony in his Favour, anſwered, "A Man ſhould oblige his Friend in every Thing but Wickedneſs." Whence appears the Folly of thoſe who are ready to ſacrifice even their Souls to their Friends; as in the Faſhion of Duelling by Proxy. The great Poet Simonides once requeſted ſomething unjuſt from Themiſtocles, whoſe Friendſhip he relied on; but Themiſtocles replied, "If you ſhould offend againſt the Rules of Poetry, you would be no good Poet; and if I ſhould offend againſt the Laws, I can be no good Governor." Rutilius Rufus was upbraided by his Friend in theſe Words, "What ſignifies your Friendſhip to me, when you will not do what I requeſt?" Rutilius anſwered, "And pray where is the Good of your Friendſhip to me, if I muſt do a Thing which I dare not do?" Cicero's Rule of Friendſhip is this, "Not to aſk any Thing unjuſt, nor to do it if aſked." *Hæc prima Lex in Amicitiâ ſanciatur, ut neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati.*

It is neceſſary to procure Friends; but more neceſſary to reconcile ourſelves with Enemies. As Hatred has a ſtronger and quicker Effect than Friendſhip; one Enemy may do us more Hurt, than ten Friends can do us Good. And hence the common Saying is juſtified, "One Enemy is too much, and an hundred Friends too little." My Enemy may burn my Houſe in an Hour; and my Friends not build it up in a Year. A Character is eaſily loſt, but not eaſily recovered. Beſides, true Friendſhip is rarer than perfect Hatred. A Damon and Pythias, a Scipio and Lælius, are hard to be met with: The World affords but few Examples of ſuch perfect Friendſhip. Friends, in Times of Trial, waver, draw back, heſitate, and fall off; and we have Proverbs enow to that Purpoſe. But not to mention [illegible] Friendſhips, of which Hiſtory, and daily Experience, ſupply innumerable Inſtances; we may obſerve that Hatred and Enmity are ſerious, earneſt and conſtant Things; which never fail in the Will, when our Enemy has Power to hurt. It is miſerable to live without Friends; but unſafe and dangerous to live among Enemies. If my Friend dies, I am grieved: If my Enemy dies, I am freed from a threatening Danger. Moſt of my Friends do me neither Good nor Harm; but the leaſt of my Enemies may hurt me. All Men are able to do Miſchief. It is therefore wrong to truſt entirely to Friends; and ſay, "tho' we have ſome Enemies, yet we have good Friends." It might be much ſafer to have neither Friends nor Enemies. It is more prudent to be reconciled with a little Enemy, than to procure a mighty Friend. Let an Enemy be ever ſo puny, he has a Sting. Beſides, we are not ſo much to regard what a Man is, as what he may be. Experience ſhews, that many, whoſe Malice was deſpiſed, have made themſelves felt, when Opportunity offered. A deſpiſed Enemy is not conquered. And as we ſee in Romances, that a Cat is ſometimes changed into a furious Knight; and a Foundling into a Prince's Son; ſo we daily find, in Reality, great and unexpected Transformations of Men: Whence it is adviſable, to look even upon the meaneſt Perſons as men whoſe Help we may want ſome time or other. I have formerly deſpiſed an Enemy; thinking it out of his Power to hurt me; but have ſeen him grow over my Head, and render my Life uneaſy. I now run into the other Extreme; my Precaution being ſo great, that I am ready to make every Horſe a Bow; becauſe Hiſtory informs me, a Horſe was once made a Conſul.

This

This Fear, I own, may be carried too far; but when a Man has been burnt, he dreads the Suſpicion of Fire. He who has broke his Head againſt a low Door, is apt to ſtoop, when he enters a high one.

If an Enemy cannot be brought to Terms; we ſhould, at leaſt, give him no freſh Provocation; for thus, tho' he is not diſarmed, his Rage may be leſſened, if we ſhould fall under his [illegible]. But we muſt not carry the Maxim ſo far as the Nobleman mentioned by [illegible]. This Nobleman being once inſtructed by his Tutor, how to procure good Treatment in Caſe of falling into his Enemy's Hands; The Pupil anſwered, "I have "always followed your Rule, even as to the Devil himſelf; and therefore "I hope that his infernal Majeſty will treat me with Civility, if I go to his "Court."

[illegible] once hearing Cleomenes praiſed for ſaying, "it was the Duty "of a Prince to reward his Friends, and diſtreſs his Enemies," replied, it might have been better if Cleomenes had taught, that "we ſhould do good "to our Friends, and be reconciled to our Enemies." The [illegible] Enemy may be diſarmed by Civility, and Patience. The great Pericles being [illegible] by a Citizen, who continued his foul Language till Evening, Pericles ordered him to be lighted Home, becauſe it was dark. Chryſippus, when reproached by a noted Reviler, ſaid, "Friend, I praiſe thy Reſolution in thus continuing to ſupport thy Character." "Do good to "thy Friend," ſays the Wiſe [illegible], "for that will increaſe his Friendſhip; and do good to thy Enemy for that will leſſen his Hatred." An intelligent Commander fights reſolutely againſt the Enemy; but takes Care to keep within the Bounds of Duty, and perſonal Enmity; and therefore, if he falls into the Enemy's Hands, he is not treated as a Murderer, but as a Priſoner of War, who hath done no more than his Poſt and Profeſſion required. In the taking of Towns, not only Soldiers, but Women and Children, have [illegible] out to [illegible]; when the Enemy had been [illegible] and [illegible] during the Siege. Whereas the Conquerors [illegible] with [illegible] of the Conquered [illegible] ought to uſe only the Weapons of [illegible], and not the Tongue. To this Purpoſe Plutarch [illegible] in the [illegible] whom the Enemy [illegible] he had not been [illegible] his Revilings; but his calling the [illegible] coſt him his Life.

[illegible] this Rule [illegible] than at the Bar, where a Pleader [illegible] confines himſelf to the ſupporting of his Cauſe, without launching into perſonal Reflection and Inſult. By which [illegible] a good Cauſe is often [illegible] and the injured Lawyer, who [illegible] an Enemy to his Defender. If Cicero, in defending the [illegible] Republic, againſt Antony, had [illegible] with perſonal Abuſe, and bitter Sarcaſms, [illegible] the End of the Orator would not have proved ſo [illegible]. The ſame may be ſaid of numberleſs others, who engage their Enemy, and treat his Foibles and Failings with extreme Contempt; [illegible] that one ſingle Circumſtance may deliver them a Prey to their Enemy. Cicero [illegible] his Enemy, who in a ſhort Time got the Aſcendancy over him. [illegible] to numerous Friends, wherein he was [illegible] for the Friendſhip of ſo many noble Perſonages, with [illegible] to defend him againſt the Reſentment of [illegible].

[illegible] The [illegible] three Ships of War, which arrived here lately from the [illegible] and the [illegible] have performed their Quarantine, and [illegible]. The [illegible] of a Merchant [illegible] from the Mouth of [illegible] taken an Algerine Corſair with 8 Guns and [illegible] Men off the Iſland of [illegible], after a Chaſe of three Days. There were two Corſairs in Company, when the [illegible] firſt diſcovered them, but one made her Eſcape. We are informed by a Venetian Felucca, that the Turkiſh Troops quartered in [illegible] have received Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march. The News [illegible] the more [illegible] we are ſenſible of the pacific Temper of the Grand Signior, and the ſtrong Aſſurances he has given for ſome Time paſt of his [illegible] to live in Peace and Friendſhip with all the Chriſtian Powers.

[illegible], April 14. As the [illegible] which the Government have made [illegible] eſtabliſhing the Credit of the Bank of St George, have not as yet had their deſired [illegible], their Bills being ſtill at about 15 per Cent. Diſcount, 'tis ſaid that a Duty of 10 per Cent. upon all Penſions, will be added to the Duties [illegible] in Favour of that Bank. 'Tis generally reported here, that the Grand Maſter of Malta has at laſt conſented [illegible] of Rhodes, and that in Conſequence thereof he embarked on board a French Veſſel for Conſtantinople.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 20.

A Member of the [illegible] of Berlin has juſt publiſhed a Letter, wherein he lays down a new Theory, viz. That the Earth and all the Planets, have been approaching the Sun gradually, ever ſince the Creation; but proves this only by aſſerting, that the moſt rarified Fluids evaporate. The Conſequences of this new Syſtem muſt be vaſt, the general Conflagration of [illegible], and the Heat muſt have [illegible] gradually, as the Circle of Rotation has been proportionably diminiſhed. You will hear [illegible] this Letter without Number.

[illegible], O. S. It is reported, that there is a Plan on Foot for eſtabliſhing a Marine School at Barcelona, where three or four Hundred Young Gentlemen are to be inſtructed in the Art of Navigation, in order to make them fit for the King's Service.

[illegible] O. S. Yeſterday a Neapolitan Prieſt was committed to the Priſon of the Inquiſition, being accuſed of ſeveral Crimes, and particularly for having [illegible] the [illegible] relating to his Function by clandeſtinely marrying two different Wives.

Rome, May 11, O S. We have daily Accounts of valuable Diſcoveries made at the ſubterraneous City of Heraclea; the Marble Statues, Silver Veſſels of exquiſite Workmanſhip, and Utenſils. In Compariſon of which our [illegible], though ſo loudly exclaimed againſt from the Pulpit, is no [illegible] Greatneſs and Simplicity.

[illegible] O. S. A moſt unnatural Inſtance of the Violence of [illegible] has lately been perpetrated here. A Lawyer being [illegible] with a young Lady, carried on his Courtſhip with all [illegible] Fervour, but with little Succeſs for two whole Years. She [illegible] that there was no Quiet to be hoped for in living with a Mother-in-Law, whoſe Temper was the very Reverſe of hers. The deſperate Lover removed this Obſtacle by Poiſon, and after a decent Time of Mourning for his own Mother, who knew nothing of the Affair, he renewed his Addreſſes and was accepted. A few Days after Marriage, the Tranſports of Love ſubſiding, the ſhocking Idea of a murdered Mother ruſhed upon his Heart, and fired him with Reſentment againſt his Bride, whoſe Beauty and [illegible] had prompted him to ſuch a Fact. He gave her [illegible] with a Poignard, and that when ſhe was ſtriving, by Tenderneſs and ſoft Language, to diſpel the Perturbation, under which ſhe perceived him to labour. Being taken, he confeſſed both Crimes, the former being unknown, and has ſuffered an excruciating Death, amidſt the Revilings of the Populace, but not without ſome Mixture of Pity from thoſe who are acquainted with the Weakneſs of Nature and Force of Paſſion.

Paris, May 16. O. S. The King has ſent Orders to the Intendants of the ſeveral Provinces, immediately to proceed to the levying of the Impoſts to which the Clergy are aſſeſſed; they are withal directed to demand of all Eccleſiaſticks poſſeſſed of Benefices, or any other Funds, within their reſpective Diſtricts, to deliver in exact and particular Schedules of their ſeveral Revenues, under the Penalty of Seizure, except a Reſerve of ſo much as ſhall be accounted neceſſary for the Subſiſtence of ſuch Eccleſiaſtical Poſſeſſors of Lands.

A Deputation from the Parliament having remonſtrated to his Majeſty relating to an Edict for a new Loan which the King deſigns to iſſue, his Majeſty diſmiſſed them with this Anſwer: Gentlemen, having valid Reaſons for iſſuing this Edict, it is my Pleaſure that it be regiſtered.

The Arret, againſt which the Parliament made a fruitleſs Remonſtrance, is for a Loan of twenty Millions, on Annuities, at ten per Cent. without any Diſtinction of Age or Calling.

LONDON, *May* 28.

There having been no true or genuine Account given of the Titles of the Prince of Wales, *Duke of* Cornwall, *or Earl of* Chester, *on the Death of his late Royal Highneſs; the following Account being authentick, it is hoped will give ſome Light and Satisfaction, how thoſe Titles came to the eldeſt Son of the Kings of England.*

Prince of WALES, Duke of CORNWALL, and Earl of CHESTER.

HIS late Royal Highneſs being the eldeſt Son of our moſt [illegible] Sovereign George II. King of Great-Britain, &c. was Duke of Cornwall; and had Precedency, not only by ſeveral Charters, but by Act of Parliament, of all Dukes; the King's Sons, the King's Brothers, the King's Uncles, the King's Nephews, or the King's Brothers or Siſters Sons, having Precedency before all other Dukes, and are Princes of the Blood of England.

EARL of CHESTER.

The Earldom of Cheſter, by King Henry III. was annexed to the Crown forever, by Letters Patent, dated the 51ſt of his Reign, 1267, with the Caſtle of [illegible]; and Prince Edward, his eldeſt Son, was made Earl [illegible] whoſe Succeſſors have been the eldeſt Sons of our Kings, and [illegible] of Cheſter, with the Principality, was united to the Principality [illegible] by Act of Parliament in the 21ſt of Richard [illegible]

[illegible]NCE of WALES.

The Principality of Wales being brought under Subjection to King Edward I. that Monarch, by a Statute made at *Ruthlan*, in the 12th Year of his Reign, united it to England; in which Statute there are many Laws concerning the Diviſion of Wales into Counties, &c. yet he could not win the good Will and Affection of the common People of the Country to accept him for their Prince, and be obedient to ſuch as he ſhould appoint, unleſs he would remain amongſt them, neither could he bring them to yield Obedience to any other Prince, except he were of their own Nation; for the *Welchmen* having Experience of the *Engliſh*, and knowing that the King would rule by his Deputies, would pay no Obedience to any *Engliſhman*, and obſtinately anſwered, *That they were content to take for their Prince any Man whom his Majeſty would name, ſo that he were a Welchman*; and no other Anſwer could the King get. Whereupon the King ſent for Queen *Eleanor*, when great with Child, to the Caſtle of *Carnarvon*, and being near her Lying-in, he went to *Ruthlan*, and ſummoned all the Barons, and Men of Note in Wales, to conſult about the publick Good of their Country. At the next Meeting, he deferred the Conſultation, until he was certified that the Queen was delivered of a Son: Then he called the *Welchmen* together, and told them, *That as they were oftentimes Suiters to him to appoint them a Prince, he would now name one, if they would accept whom he ſhould name*; to which they anſwered, *They would, if he* [illegible] *of their own Nation*; whereupon the King replied, *He* [illegible] *was born in Wales, and could ſpeak never a Word of Engliſh, whoſe Life and Converſation no Man was able to ſtain.* And when they all had agreed [illegible] *they all would obey*; he named his own Son, *Edward* born in *Carnarvon Caſtle*, a few Days before, viz. April 25, 1284. Yet notwithſtanding this Prince obtained this Title of Prince of Wales, as our Summons to Parliament ſhows; yet Edward his Son, King of England, (by the Name of Edward III.) never had the Title of Prince of Wales, otherwiſe than by Courteſy, as our two famous Antiquaries, *Cambden* and *Selden*, have obſerved.

Edward the Black Prince, (ſo Sirnamed by the *French* from his dreadful [illegible]) the eldeſt Son of Edward III. was the firſt inveſted in the Principality of Wales, 16 Edward III. with theſe Enſigns of Honour, viz. a Chaplet of Gold, made in Manner of a Garland; a Gold Ring, and a Scepter of Silver; to hold to himſelf, and his Heirs, Kings of England; from which Time, the Heirs apparent of our Kings have been [illegible] the Title of Prince of Wales, ſome having been created in like Form, others called ſo.

DUKE of CORNWALL.

The Title and Dignity of Duke of Cornwall, was likewiſe conferred on the ſame victorious Prince *Edward*, before he was 7 Years of Age, in the Parliament held at Weſtminſter, 11 Edward III. as alſo by Charter, bearing Date [illegible] March the ſame Year, being the firſt Precedent for the Creation of the Title of a Duke in England; *to hold to Himſelf, and the Heirs, Kings of England, and to their firſt-born Sons.* But on the Death of Prince Henry, eldeſt Son of King James I. ſome Doubt aroſe concerning this Title; but that King in Council, heard the Maſter of the Rolls, and the Council of Prince Charles, his Second Son, and other great Men; and after grave and ſerious Deliberation, we find it ſettled, as may be ſeen in the *[illegible] Proceedings and Precedents on Baronies by Writ, and other Honours*, where the *Caſe of the Dutchy of Cornwall* is mentioned at large: The chief Doubt aroſe out of 'a literal Conſtruction of the Words, *Filius primogenitus*, contained in that ſingular Form of Limitation of the ſaid Dutchy made by Patent, enacted by Parliament 11 Edward III. whereby the King did give the ſaid Dutchy and large Poſſeſſions, *&c.* to have and to hold, *&c.* to the ſaid Duke, and to the firſt begotten Son of him, and his Heirs, Kings of England and Dukes of the ſaid Place, that hereditarily ſucceed in the Kingdom of England; ſo as they may in no wiſe be ſeparated from the ſaid Dutchy, nor be given, or any Way granted by us, or our Heirs, to any other, or others, than Dukes of the ſaid Place;' yet it appeareth in the Caſe of *Richard*, (after *Richard* II.) eldeſt Son of the ſame Prince *Edward*, who died in the Life of King *Edward* III. his Father; by Means whereof he became lineal Heir Male to the King; yet becauſe he was not the eldeſt Son of a King, but of a King's Son, he was not Duke of Cornwall by Right of that Grant and Limitation, but was made Duke by King *Edward* III. by Letters Patents, and not by Parliament. Henry VII. in the 19th of his Reign, with the Conſent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls and Barons, in Parliament, did make and create his Son *Henry* Prince of Wales and Earl of Cheſter; but did not create him *Duke of Cornwall*, which he would have done, if he had not been Duke of Cornwall before by Birth, without Creation. Yet the King ſtiled him his deareſt *ſecond* begotten Son, *Henry* Duke of Cornwall, *&c.* for his elder Brother *Arthur*, died [illegible] *Vita Patris*, and by Statute made 9 Henry V. it is expreſſed, that the eldeſt Sons of the Kings of *England*, that ſhould be next Heirs to the Crown of *England*, ſhould be Dukes of Cornwall; ſo that in *James* the Firſt's Time, it was unanimouſly agreed and declared, that Prince Charles, being next Heir to the Realm of England, and the King's eldeſt Son (after his Brother's Death) was in Right, and by Virtue of the Statute of 11 *Edward* III. Duke of Cornwall.

By theſe Acts, *&c.* the Title of Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Cheſter, came to his late Royal Highneſs Frederick Lewis, *&c.*

May 10. We have already given an Account of the Miſeries which the poor Engliſh Slaves ſuffered in Barbary, under the Emperor Muley Abdallah; but however ſhocking and inhuman thoſe might appear, they were tolerable and almoſt merciful, when compared to the exceſſive Cruelties [illegible] ſuffered under the Predeceſſor of Muley Abdallah, as related by [illegible] Pellow of Penryn, a very creditable Witneſs, who was a Captive in Barbary twenty-three Years. By him we are informed, they were harneſſed in Carts with Mules and Aſſes; that their Lodgings were [illegible] ſubterraneous Dungeons three Fathoms deep, [illegible] Iron Gate, their daily Subſiſtence nothing but a ſmall Quantity of [illegible] Barley Meal, and a little Oil: That the Emperor [illegible] high Wall, on which were many at work, and being [illegible] they did not keep Time in their Strokes, as he expected they [illegible] ordered his Guards to go up and throw them all off the Walls, [illegible] their Legs and Arms, and knocking them on the Head in a [illegible] Manner: Another Time he ordered them to bury a Man alive, [illegible] the ſame along with the Mortar into the Wall. Then having [illegible] them to pull down a Part of a City Wall, [illegible] (as a Diverſion which he ſeemed [illegible] Pleaſure in) to order his Guards to drive great Numbers of them under the Walls, which were half undermined and juſt ready to fall, that they might be buried in [illegible] with many other aſtoniſhing Acts of Cruelty.

[illegible] Day the Hon. Houſe of Commons met again according to [illegible] Adjournment.

[illegible] that by the Clauſes in the Bill to ſecure the Duties on Tobacco, [illegible] Proviſion is made for the Prevention of the running of that Commodity.

[illegible] Houſes, 'tis ſaid, will riſe about the 24th of June.

[illegible] The Particulars of the late unhappy Affair between two Gentlemen of Sir Charles Howard's Regiment of Dragoons, were, we hear, as follow: One of them accuſed the other of ſpeaking treaſonable Words [illegible] in the Year 1745, during the laſt Rebellion; [illegible] though not [illegible] at Common Law, by the Time being ſo long elapſed before [illegible] given, was nevertheleſs ſo by a Court Martial, before whom it was [illegible] and the Accuſer ſummoned two Gentlemen to verify his [illegible] who both denied their being in Company at the Time mentioned, [illegible] knowing any thing of the Matter; on which the Accuſed was honourably acquitted by the Court. In a few Days after, the Gentleman who brought the Accuſation was found dead in his Chair (ſuppoſed by [illegible] of Laudanum) and a Paper before him, containing a Petition to [illegible], that his Widow might be allowed the Penſion due to thoſe whoſe [illegible] die in the Service.

[illegible] of a Letter from the Reverend Mr. Burd, at Glaſtonbury, [illegible]
June 1, 1751.

"We have Springs found out here in October laſt; an excellent [illegible] indeed, which has already performed many great Cures, [illegible] in Aſthma's, Shortneſs of Breath, and ſcorbutick Diſorders. [illegible] Perſons have been cured, and others greatly benefitted in the Leproſy, &c. This Water riſes out of a Wall, for many Years called Blood-well, at the Foot of that remarkable Hill called Tor Hill, and runs thro' the Abbey to a Place called Chain Gate, where there is a Bathing Place made, and another now building near the Original Spring. The People that reſort hither to drink and bathe in theſe Waters expreſs the higheſt Satiſfaction for the Benefit they have received from them; and the Inhabitants, in Return, ſeem to vie with one another in treating them with Reſpect. In ſhort, there ſeems to be nothing wanting but a ſufficient Number of Houſes to accommodate the Gentry, there being at this Time near three hundred Lodgings in the Town, beſides a great Number at the adjacent Towns and Villages. There are frequently ſix or ſeven Thouſand People here from all Parts of the Country every Saturday and Sunday, from a Notion, that there is a greater Efficacy in the Water on thoſe Days than at other Times; which has raiſed the Price of Proviſions to double the Value; and 'tis common to give 18d. or 2s. for a Bed on Saturday Nights. The odd Manner in which this beneficial Water was firſt found out was by a Dream; but I doubt not but you have heard of it before now, therefore ſhall ſay no more concerning it, but earneſtly recommend it to Providence, who alone can bleſs the Uſe of theſe Waters to Mankind."

"This Place has made a great Figure in Hiſtory, it being formerly ſurrounded by a Part of the Sea, and was then called the Iſle of Avalon; there is the Remains of an antient beautiful Cathedral or Abbey, formerly under the Government of an Abbot, but was deſtroyed in the Reign of Henry the VIIIth. It is remarkable for being the Burial Place of ſeveral Britiſh Kings, and alſo for a Tree call the Holy Thorn, which bloſſoms at Chriſtmas, even in the ſevereſt Weather, and appears as beautiful as the fineſt Thorn in May, with ſeveral other Curioſities."

An Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated June 3.

"His Majeſty's Ship, Rainbow, Commodore Rodney, with the Boſton, and two Men of War Snows, are ready to ſail the firſt fair Wind for the Iſle of Mare, lately diſcover'd in Latitude 55. N. 500 Leagues from the Lizard. The Ships are double mann'd, in order to leave a ſufficient Force to keep Poſſeſſion thereof, and are provided with all Manner of Neceſſaries for their Support. 'Tis not as yet known whether inhabited or not, or what the Produce, the Perſon who diſcover'd it laſt Summer not landing thereon, by Reaſon of the Wind being high, and the Shore unknown. The Commodore is expected this Night from London, where he has been to receive his private Inſtructions. I thought proper by this to undeceive the Publick, who were impos'd upon in the former Accounts. The [illegible]ford Man of War ſails out of the Harbour To-morrow Morning."

An Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, May 12.

"There is nothing that engroſſes the Attention of People here ſo much as the following odd Story. One Thomas G——y, a Merchant here, who became Bankrupt ſome Time ago, and ran off, but returned within theſe few Days to ſatisfy his Creditors ſo far as their Funds would admit, found Means, by the Aſſiſtance of one Mr. D——, to decoy a young Lady (one Miſs M——r, who ſtays with her Mother and Step Father in this Place) into a Coach, and drive off to Muſſelburgh Sands, where they met the Muſſelburgh Stage Coach, which ſtopt, and out of which came G——y, and one who pretended to be a Parſon. The latter demanded if Miſs and G——y were ſingle Perſons, who anſwer'd affirmatively. He deſired them to join Hands, and they did ſo, [illegible] he pronounced them married Perſons. Some People, however, [illegible] that this Scene was not [illegible] without ſome Degree of Difficulty, [illegible] the Coach [illegible] a conſiderable Way into the Sea; that G——y ſwore he would [illegible] her to London, if ſhe did not comply, where ſhe ſhould never [illegible] of any of her Friends. ——— Whatever Method he uſed [illegible] his Deſign, joined they were, and drove off to [illegible]kie, a Place [illegible] to Muſſelburgh. Some ſay they bedded there, but [illegible] generally aſſerted, that Miſs, aſſuming an Air of Satiſfaction with her new Huſband, ſaid, 'Well, ſince we are married, let us 'go to my Mother's, and be bedded.' At this G——y ſeemed quite pleaſed, and to Edinburgh they drove, and went up Stairs; but Miſs being foremoſt, whipt cleverly into the Houſe and threw the Door into G——y's Face; who, when he ſaw no Probability of getting in, ſhortly ſheer'd off. Next Day Miſs's Step-Father procured a Warrant of Incarceration againſt G——y, and in Conſequence thereof he was put in Priſon. But being bail'd out of Confinement, two Days after raiſed a Summons of Adherence before the Commiſſary of Edinburgh. Since which Miſs's Step Father, I am told, has applied for a new Warrant to incarcerate him; as this is ſaid to be a Crime that cannot be bailed. 'Tis ſaid that G——y, will ſtand a Juſticiary Trial."

Southampton, May 2. Two Buſſes of 80 Tuns each are launched at this Port, by Mr. Richard Taunton, Merchant, for the Uſe of the Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery [illegible] is called the Norfolk, the other the Newcaſtle. They are reckoned as [illegible] Veſſels of that Burthen for the Herring Fiſhery, as any ever built in Holland. Two more Buſſes are on the Stocks, and will ſoon be finiſhed.

Dublin, May [illegible]. It is reported, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will be made a Peer of Ireland; that he will ſoon ſet out to view the Army in the different Parts of this Kingdom, and that he will be inſtalled in a very publick and grand Manner Chancellor of Dublin.

A Veſſel is arrived in the River, on Board of which eighteen Families of the People called Quakers are to embark for South-Carolina.

The Rev. Mr. Whitfield arrived here laſt Week from England.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 12.

Entries, in *York River*, from *Auguſt* 10 to *September* 10, 1751.

Ship Sandwich, Thomas Hutchinſon, from Rappahannock.
Ship Elizabeth, Charles Seaton, from Barbary.
Snow Thomas and Betty, Robert Beattie, from Montroſe.
Ship Carſo, [illegible] Sword, from Barbadoes.
Snow John and Mary, Anthony Allen, from Liſbon.
Snow Pa[illegible], [illegible], from Madeira.

Aug. 12. Cleared Outwards.

Snow Ralph and Dorothy, Charles [illegible], for London.
Snow Amy, Thomas Tixon, for London.
Ship Phœnix, Reuben Mentor, for London.
Ship Nancy [illegible], Archibald Crawford, for London.
Ship New Bailey, George Hill, for London.
Ship Virginia-Packet, Jacob Cooper, for Hull.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt arrived in James *River, from Africa*,

THE Ship *Penelope*, Capt. *Anthony Gorber*, with 200 choice healthy *Gambia Slaves*, the Sale of which will begin at *Bermuda* Hundred, on *Thurſday* the Nineteenth of this Inſtant, and continue there 'til all are ſold.

Peter Randolph, and Comp.

To be RUN for, at Dudley's *Ferry, in* King *and* Queen,

ON the firſt *Wedneſday* in *October* next, the beſt Two Mile Heats, a Purſe of about Thirty-two Piſtoles Value; all Horſes to carry One Hundred and Thirty Pounds.

Robert Dudley.

To be Sold, by the Subſcriber, living in Norfolk *County*,

A NEW Schooner, now on the Stocks, and will be launched by the laſt Day of *November* next, or ſooner if required, the Dimenſions, [illegible] Feet Keel, [illegible] Feet Beam, and 9 and a half Hold; ſhe is a well-built Veſſel, her Plank being all ſeaſon'd, and ſufficiently ſecur'd with Iron Work, being to be finiſhed [illegible] a Cleat, at Fifty Shillings *per* Ton, by

William Ashly.

To be SOLD, at Norfolk Town,

ON Thursday the 19th of [illegible], at publick Sale, to the highest Bidder, the [illegible] of Capt. Samuel [illegible], deceas'd, consisting of sundry valuable [illegible], a [illegible] with her Sails, Rigging, Anchors, &c. She is built of [illegible] Timber. The Purchaser will be allow'd Six Months Credit, on giving Security according to Law.

John Tucker, } Executors.
Nicholas [illegible], }

ALL [illegible] of Persons [illegible] which were given at the Sale of Col. [illegible] [illegible] I hereby give Notice, That unless they are [illegible] I shall put them into an Attorney's Hand, with Orders to prosecute.

Henry [illegible], Administrator.

R[illegible] Captain Matthew Whitwell Commander [illegible] 5 Feet Six Inches [illegible] the Use of his Fore-Finger [illegible] well made, wears a Wig or Cap [illegible] and secures him so as he may be conducted [illegible] Ship Triton, I promise a Reward of Four Pistoles for the apprehending the said [illegible], over and above the common Allowance for apprehending Deserters, [illegible] His Majesty's Ship Triton.

Matthew Whitwell.

IMPORTED in the Dutchess of Queensbury, and just come to Hand,

A Large Assortment of Drugs with [illegible] Chymical and Galenical Medicines [illegible]

[illegible] SOLD, for ready Money or short Credit,

C[illegible]

[illegible]

R[illegible] Fellow, named [illegible] shall have [illegible] Reward.

Benjamin Harrison.

Lately IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, in any Quantity not less than Three Dozen,

EXTRAORDINARY [illegible] and Madeira Wine, at reasonable Rates. [illegible]

I Will give the [illegible] to good [illegible] generously rewarded, by

[illegible]

To be SOLD, to the highest Bidder,

ON Monday the [illegible] o'Clock in the Forenoon, the [illegible] Col. [illegible], deceas'd, [illegible] County [illegible] the same Day at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, [illegible]

[illegible] consisting of Houshold Furniture, Plate, Books, a four-wheeled Chair, [illegible], Draught Oxen, Stocks of Cattle, Horses, &c. The Sale will begin at [illegible], near Williamsburg, and continue 'till all are sold, both there and at the Plantations below Williamsburg.

Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Buyers giving Bond and Security at the Sale; [illegible] such Debts will be [illegible] for ready Money and demanded accordingly.

[illegible] a small Silver [illegible], a Silver Collar for a [illegible] Gold Rings, [illegible] a Pair of Gold Sleeve Buttons, a Pocket Bottle with Brandy, and a Pack of Cards, [illegible] or a little before his Death, [illegible] the Appraisement: If taken away [illegible], we desire may be returned; but if otherwise, we promise a reasonable Reward for a Discovery that will enable us to recover them.

[illegible] 1758.

Benjamin Waller, } Executors.
William Prentis, }

THE Subscriber being in want of Bricklayers, will give at the Rate of Four Pounds per Month, for good Workmen.

Carter Burwell.

A VERY good [illegible], two Story high, fit for any large Family, to be sold or let, on a long Lease, in York Town. Any Gentleman inclinable to buy or rent it may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, in York.

John Payras.

A MAN of a good Character, who understands driving a Coach, and taking Care of Horses, may hear of good Encouragement, by enquiring at the Printing-Office.

THE Ship [illegible], Capt. Thomas [illegible], Burthen upwards of 300 Tons, a good Vessel, now lying at West-Point, will take in Tobacco, with Liberty of Consignment to any Merchant in London, at 6l. per Ton Freight. The greatest Part of her Loading is engaged. Any Person inclinable to Ship, may leave their Notes with James Pride, Esq; at York, Mr. James Mills, at Hobbs's-Hole, Mr. John Blair, jun. at Williamsburg, or the Captain on Board.

August 24, 1758.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Essex County, a large young Grey Horse, branded on the near Buttock [illegible]. Whoever brings him to me, or gives Intelligence so that I may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward, paid by

Thomas [illegible]

[illegible] George County, August 31, 1758.

To be SOLD on the first Monday in October,

A Large Number of Negroe Slaves, likewise sundry Houshold Goods, Stocks of Cattle, &c.

7

Thomas [illegible]

King William County, August 12, 1758.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a short Negroe Fellow, named Stepney; he has a Sailor's and Negroe's Dress, a large [illegible] on his Temple, occasioned by a Burn, speaks thick and flutters, [illegible] may pretend to be a free Negroe, having been with me in England, Scotland, Ireland, New and Old Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. Whoever brings him to me, shall have Five Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Thomas Dansie.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are strictly forbid carrying him out of the Country.

TO be SOLD, at the Swan Tavern, in York Town, a neat Chariot and [illegible], by

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS I am about an Abridgment of the new Laws, the Copy of which [illegible] by the General Assembly, I have been prevailed on to print it, [illegible] of being enabled [illegible] the Treatment I met from the Subscribers [illegible] had determined me never to be concerned in an Undertaking of the Kind. [illegible] that near 300 of that Edition were left upon my Hands [illegible] Subscribers, after they were not only printed but bound, so that besides [illegible] Pounds which that Edition cost me, I have not only lost my own Labour, but am above [illegible] Pounds out of Pocket. I therefore propose,

That the Abridgment shall be printed on as good a Paper, and with as good a Type as the last, and be well bound [illegible] lettered on the Back.

That every Act of [illegible] shall be digested under its proper Head; [illegible] Act [illegible] such Part of it, as relate to every distinct Head shall be abridged under [illegible].

That there shall be [illegible] Tables of the Powers and Authorities given to, and Injunctions laid on every County Court, Justice of the Peace, and every Officer whatsoever in this Colony, with the Penalties inflicted on every Breach of Duty.

That proper Tables shall be added to render the Whole complete.

Every Subscriber to pay a Piece of Eight upon subscribing, for which a Receipt will be given, and a Note to deliver a Book on the Payment of Five Shillings more.

If 400 Persons subscribe by the End of the next General Court, the Copy shall be sent by the first Ship to London, to be printed, in which Case I make no Doubt but the Books will be ready to be delivered to the Subscribers next Summer.

As the Disappointment I have already met with, will be a sufficient Caution to me not to print a greater Number than are subscribed for: All Persons willing to subscribe are desired to send their Names, and Places of Abode, to the next General Court; when constant Attendance will be given, at my Lodgings, to deliver out Receipts.

When the Books are ready to be delivered to the Subscribers Notice will be given of it in the Virginia Gazette, and continued for some Time, and the Books may be had at my House; but if any of the Subscribers fail to produce their Receipts, and demand their Books [illegible] Months after Publication of such Notice, what Books are then left will be disposed of to any Person that will purchase them, and the Subscribers will lose their Subscription Money.

I purpose, so long as I live, to abridge the Laws of every succeeding Session, as a Continuation, which shall be sold at the lowest Price it can be afforded, in which will be particularly noted every Act and Clause that is from Time to Time altered or repealed, and all new Powers and Authorities given to, or Injunctions laid on Courts or Officers.

[illegible]

John Mercer.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living in Prince George County, on the Premisses,

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Pasturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handsome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, viz. One Dwelling-house 38 by 25, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Closets, with 2 Brick Chimneys, plaister'd and white-wash'd, also another Dwelling-house 38 by [illegible], with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Closet, plaister'd and white-wash'd, a good Dairy, Meat-house, Smoak-house, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-house with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco House, a large well-fix'd Store, with several other convenient Houses and Orchards; and on one of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, an Overseer's House, and Negroe Quarters, likewise Orchards, and good Water.

Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber on the Premisses.

t. f.

Thomas Eldridge.

RAN away from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Prince George County, in December last, a Servant Man, named Ralph Edward Rider, a Gardner by Trade, and lately belonged to Col. Nathaniel Harrison, of Brandon; he is a well-set, smooth-faced Fellow, about five Feet five Inches high; has an insinuating, fawning Way of expressing himself, and is much addicted to Lying; an Englishman born, and pretends to be a Roman Catholick; had on when he went away, a brownish coloured Coat with Metal Buttons, a Hat, and a brown bob Wig, but sometimes went without a Wig, having short fair Hair; had with him both white and check'd Shirts; and is suppos'd to be gone to the Northward, having been seen in New-Kent County some Time after his Elopement.

Whoever takes up and conveys him to me, shall have Five Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

t. f.

John Hood.

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